

# FRANKS

Bitterly Arraigns Judge O'Rear in Speech at Barbourville.

## OPENS CAMPAIGN FOR NOMINATION

Declares That Republicans Must Stand For Law Enforcement or Meet Political Ruin.

## DENOUNCES MOBS AND NIGHT RIDERS

Barbourville, Ky., May 22.—Rarely if ever in the history of Kentucky has one candidate for the nomination for Governor of the State so mercilessly arraigned another as E. T. Franks arraigned Judge O'Rear in his opening speech here today. After declaring for redistricting for tax revision, for better schools and better roads, for the endorsement of the county unit bill as advocated in the 1907 platform, Mr. Franks said that the most important matter before the people of the State today is the enforcement of the law, and he declared in effect that there are not enough night-riders and mob-members in the Republican party to nominate or elect a candidate who does not stand firmly for law and order. Mr. Franks' speech, which was heard and approved by a record-breaking crowd, was in part as follows:

When I made my announcement as a candidate for Governor, I stated that I would not make a speaking campaign for the nomination, giving as a reason my fear that it would engender bad feeling, and thus make it more difficult for us to win in November, but self-preservation is universally allowed to be the first law of nature, and if Judge O'Rear or any one else thinks that he can come and attack me in my own home without getting into a scrap, he is destined to a rude awakening when he tries it. Hence I have decided to take the stump in advocacy of my claims for the Republican nomination for Governor, and if it is a speaking campaign that Judge O'Rear wants, I shall accommodate him to his heart's content, though I repeat my opinion that it would have been better for the party if no speeches had been made until after the July convention.

I have been here many times before. In every hard-fought battle that you have had for the past twenty years I have come to your aid at the first call, and I have enjoyed my visits to your city very much indeed. I always feel at home in the mountains. I have campaigned so much in the mountains that I feel as much at home up here as I do in Jackson's Purchase, where I was born and reared, or in the Pennsylvanias, where my home has been so long. In the last twenty years I have had the pleasure of speaking in one hundred and ten of the one hundred and nineteen counties of the State. Wherever I have spoken, my views on the fundamental principles of the Republican party are well known.

The natural resources of Kentucky are not surpassed in importance or equaled in variety by those of any other State. Her shores are washed by more miles of navigable streams than are possessed by any other State; her soil is as fertile as the Delta of the Nile; many of her mountains and valleys are covered with virgin timber that has never yet heard the sound of the woodman's ax; no State has more coal, and none can produce it more cheaply; we have fluor-spar, lead, zinc, and the best quality of fire-bricks in abundance.

There is enough water power, unused and going to waste, to operate every wheel and spindle in the State without using a bushel of coal, and yet steam coal can be delivered at our furnace doors at a lower cost than almost anywhere else on this earth. We are in close proximity to the fast-developing Southland, where there awaits us a ready market for everything that we manufacture. We have the natural resources, and we have the men to develop them. A braver and more patriotic citizenship, on the whole, is not to be found in any State, and why should not Kentucky forge to the front as one of the leading States of the Union in farming, in manufactures, in mining, in education and in all the varied interests of a great people inhabiting a great land?

For years we have been shipping our raw material elsewhere. It has been worked up and shipped back to us, we paying the freight both ways and losing the potential profit. Why do we not manufacture at home? There must be a reason. What is it? There is something radically wrong, or these conditions would not exist. I will tell you what is wrong. Our taxing system is wrong, and we do not enforce our laws or preserve public order.

We should begin our program of change by altering our apportionment laws, so as to give every citizen of the State equal representation. I do not hesitate to say that our apportionment laws are a disgrace to civilization, a crime in the garb of law, and should make every honest man of whatever party hang his head in shame when he thinks of the great injustice that has been done to the people by Democratic legislators, who cared not for the public good, but did the bidding of those enemies of the State who had before them and in them nothing but their lust for continued power as a necessary condition of their political existence.

**Mob Rule and Night Riders.** There should be a change in our laws relative to mobs. Better protection should be given to persons accused of crime, whether such persons are in jail or in the hands of arresting officers. It is a practice all too common in Kentucky for men to band

themselves together, generally under cover of darkness, and take from the officers of the law persons accused of offenses more or less grave, and put them to death.

I favor a law giving the Governor the right, under certain conditions, to remove from office any officer or jailor who shall permit a mob to take from such officer or from the jail any prisoner charged with any crime whatever.

This law has been recently invoked with good effect by a Democratic Governor in Ohio and by a Republican Governor in Illinois, and we should have such a law in Kentucky. Kentucky has for years been clamoring for more business and inviting immigration. More than one million immigrants landed in the United States in 1910, nearly 300,000 of them farm laborers. How many of them came to Kentucky? A surprisingly small number. Where did they go? To every place except Kentucky. But that is not the worst. A great number of those we already had—citizens of Kentucky—have gone away within the past year. You can scarcely travel on a train leaving Kentucky that you do not see our Kentuckians flocking to other States, seeking homes in a distant land—and why is it? You can talk for business, you can talk for immigration, you can talk for prosperity for our State until you grow hoarse, but it does no good.

**Law and Order Must Come First.** First, and before everything else in the world, must come Law and Order. Fewer mobs and less of the mob spirit and the certain and unsparring enforcement of the law will convince



E. T. FRANKS.

the world that we mean what we say, and then we shall get men and money from everywhere. Money and men joined together make business, and when we shall have them Old Kentucky will blossom as the rose. I think it necessary for our platform at this time to speak out in no uncertain terms for Law and Order. A county or a State or a nation that will not protect its citizens, from the highest to the humblest, and all alike, is not worthy of its name and place, and the right to govern should be taken from it.

Gentlemen, it is needless for me to say to you that I am a Republican, holding fast to all the fundamental principles of the party, and that means that I am not an Insurgent Republican. I do not allow Senator LaFollette and Senator Bourne to do my thinking, and I do not propose to follow where they lead. I noticed an article in a Louisville paper of May 11, with a Washington date line, saying that LaFollette and Hearst are likely to head a new national ticket.

My friend, Judge O'Rear, in apologizing for some of the things in his platform, said that such well-known Republicans as Senator LaFollette and Senator Bourne had been advocating them for years. Judge O'Rear may follow where they lead if he wishes, but I say to you that I will not.

I asked a friend a few days ago if he believed in a progressive Republican. "That depends," he said. "There are three ways a man can progress and be a progressive Republican. One way is toward the Democratic party, and the third is toward what was once known as the Populist party. It depends on which way a man progresses whether I believe in him as a progressive Republican or not."

That reminds me of an inscription I once read on a tombstone: "Take up thy cross and follow me." A wag wrote beneath:

"To follow you I'm not intent.

Till I find out which way you went."

The so-called progressive or Insurgent Republicans of the House and Senate have been very kind to President Taft in the past fifteen months, and he ought to feel very kindly toward them. They have succeeded in giving him a Democratic House by sixty-seven majority, and counting LaFollette, Bourne, Clapp, Polndexter, Cummins and Bristow with the Democrats (as they won't vote with the Republicans), they have also given Mr. Taft a Democratic Senate. I am not a new-fangled Republican. I am one of those who believe in the platform adopted at Chicago in 1908, and I propose to stand by that platform and contend for the faith expressed in it until the party shall speak again with the same authority. Progressive?

Why, the Republican party is the most progressive party that has had an existence under this government in the last hundred years. It broke the shackles from four million slaves, and made them freemen. It fought the greatest war of modern times and preserved the Union of States, making it the greatest nation in the history of man. It resumed specie payments and made every dollar in the land as good as every other dollar. It set the seal of condemnation on the Democratic nightmare of rag money. It fought free silver to the death and there are now none to mourn its departure.

I am rooted and grounded in the faith that we must have protection for American industry and American labor in order to have and maintain prosperity in this country. I think it proper that I should make

myself thoroughly understood as to that great army of men who till the soil, the farmers of Kentucky, because it has been said by some who are supporting other candidates that some of the farmers of Kentucky would vote against me because of what I said about the Night Riders in a speech I delivered at Hopkinsville in 1908. I do not hold to the belief that Republican farmers are against me on that account or on any other account. I was reared on a farm. I have helped the farmers, my neighbors, to build their homes, roll their legs, grow their tobacco, thresh their wheat, make up their molasses—in fact, I have done some of every kind of work known to the farming fraternity in this state. I have mixed and mingled with them all my life. I know the farmers of Kentucky, who they are and what they stand for, and I am proud that so many of them know me, as I am proud to know them.

In that speech at Hopkinsville I stated that if I were a farmer I would belong to all of their organizations that sought in a lawful way to enhance the price of farm products. I believe the farmers have a right to organize for self-protection, and I would be glad to see every farmer in the land take a greater interest in the welfare of every other farmer. I know the hardships through which the farmer passes each year as he toils to make an honest living for himself and those dependent upon him, eating two meals a day by lamplight the year round, taking chances with the elements, to have his crop destroyed by drouth or flood, and should he escape both and gather abundantly at harvest time, to have great combinations of wealth sit in judgment on the prices, forcing them down sometimes below the cost of production. This is the common lot of the farmer in Kentucky. I know these things are hard, and they should be remedied at once—but who is to do it? The Democratic party will not do it, because it has controlled legislation in Kentucky since 1865 without a break, except at one time the Republicans had the House, but the Democrats controlled the Senate. If there is no law in Kentucky to punish great combinations of wealth, formed and used to oppress the people, it is the fault of the Democratic party and not the fault of the Republican party. I promise, if elected Governor, to enforce impartially, without fear or favor, such existing laws as may be invoked against the employment of capital in a manner oppressive to the people, and to use all the power that may be at my command to secure the passage of laws that will effectually break up these wrongful operations of capital. That is the remedy and the only remedy.

"But," one will say, "we can not get our officers to enforce the law." Then you should elect men who will enforce the law. But for God's sake, for the sake of your State, your home and your family, do not undertake to secure redress through the mob. A mob never settled anything except to bring disgrace upon the community, and forever damn those who engaged in the mob.

It is an insult to any honest farmer to say that he will get mad at you for denouncing mobs. Mobs are in nearly every instance composed of cowards and of the lower elements in the community, and for any man to become incensed when you denounce a mob will naturally cause the public to think that he was either in the mob or was in sympathy with it. And a man that is in sympathy with the mob and does not join it if he has the opportunity, is a greater coward than those who do join, and that is the reason he does not join.

**Assaults Judge O'Rear on Mob Rule.** Judge O'Rear had something to say about mobs in his speech at Hopkinsville, a part of which I endorse and a part of which I do not endorse. He said, in speaking of the attitude of Governor Wilson toward him:

"The Governor knew my views on the situation, for at his instance I had several conferences with him on the subject. I said in the speech (the Frankfort speech) that the Governor was to be commended for his efforts to restore peace and protect life and property, as well as to bring to punishment the violators of the law."

If Judge O'Rear had stopped there the world would have said: "Well done, good and faithful servant." But listen to what he said next, which spoiled all that had gone before:

"But I further said that in my opinion the disorders were symptomatic; that they reflected the feeling of resentment of many growers that they had suffered long oppression, and that the law had not afforded them any remedy; that the surest way to prevent similar outbreaks was to remove the cause of them; that the growers could not be convinced that they were not being outrageously oppressed by threats of punishment; that you could not push an idea through an Anglo-Saxon's head with a bayonet."

What does Judge O'Rear mean by that? Does he mean to say that the Governor ought not to have called out soldiers to prevent murder, arson and intimidation? He says:

"The farmers were being depressed by threats. The disorders were symptomatic. Which one denies, but we differ as to the remedy. Does he mean by that that the right way to settle the troubles was through the mob, the torch and the whipping post? Why did he not say: 'Gentlemen, your troubles are real and your grievance great, but your remedy is in the law and you must not take it into your own hands.' He says:

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that the soldiers were not called out except at night and in the offices of the law in the counties where these night riders lived and did their work could not or would not suppress them. Do you mean to say that the soldiers could not charge their rifles from those of mob members to those of peaceful citizens? They were killing people, they were burning homes, they were destroying depots, they were laying cities in ashes, they were terrorizing whole communities, they were driving men from the State. These men were being threatened, and no one else was threatened—and yet the Judge says that you could not push an idea through their heads with a bayonet. And again he says:

"If, however, any opponent, Democrat or Republican, cares to take up the other side, I am prepared to meet him on the subject."

I will take the other side and make my appeal to the law-abiding people of Kentucky. I am willing to abide by their decision, even on his statement made at Hopkinsville, and ignore his statement at Frankfort, that he waited three years to explain, and which he did not then explain until he became a candidate for Governor.

Of course the Democrats are not going to fight Judge O'Rear now. They want him nominated, and will hold their fire until after the nominations are made. But I here and now enter my solemn protest against the nomination by the Republican party of a candidate for Governor holding the views on law and order that have been expressed publicly by Judge O'Rear. Whenever the Republican party, the party of Lincoln, of Grant, Garfield, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, forsakes the principles of Law and Order and winks at mobs and mob violence, it should go into exile and never again boast of more than half a century of the greatest achievements known to political history.

Judge O'Rear may have thought he was right when he made that statement, and if the people think he said the right thing or the thing that ought to have been said at that time, everything else being equal, he should be nominated, but when you do nominate him, if you do, you have struck a blow at the very cornerstone of civil liberty. You should think well before making your decision.

The conference to which Judge O'Rear alludes was called by the Governor just after the night riders had put the torch to Princeton, Hopkinsville and Russellville, and about the time that Hiram Hodges was murdered in cold blood by the night riders in the presence of his wife and babies and in his own home. It was at this time that lovers of law and order should have had their wits about them. They should have said and done the right thing at the right time. The eyes of the world were on Kentucky, and she cried: "Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no Physician there? Then why is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?"

We all agree that the trust was doing wrong, and for that wrong they ought to have been punished, but there was a way and a place. They should have been taken to the proper forum, where the weak and the strong meet upon a common level. Chapter 101, Kentucky Statutes, beginning with Section 2,915, provides a way, and no one was better prepared than Judge O'Rear to explain the line of procedure. That statute fixes a fine of from \$500 to \$5,000, or six months to twelve months in the county jail, or the court may so fine and imprison at the discretion of the jury. Proceedings could have been brought by any one of 119 County Attorneys or by any one of thirty-four Commonwealth Attorneys. The courts are open always, and Judge O'Rear, sitting in the court of last resort, could have seen to it that justice was given them if the cases ever got to his court. Why did he not advise what line to pursue instead of saying:

"You can not push an idea through an Anglo-Saxon's head with a bayonet!"

There is no place in this land of the free and the home of the brave for mobs and the mob spirit. I think that every man at that peace conference should have said that law and order must reign and that peace must be established, and those in that conference should have met mob violence with that stern determination that law-breakers could find no encouragement at the State Capitol, and especially none from a member of the Court of Appeals of the State. But, instead, Judge O'Rear threw a bombshell into the camp of Law and Order that kindled more fire in the breasts of the night riders and mob sympathizers than all the speeches and all the editorials that had gone before. Why?

Because at that time he was a member of the Court of Appeals of the State, the court of last resort. If I am not mistaken, he was Chief Justice of that court, the man of all men who should have counseled obedience to the law.

The law-breakers had a right to think that if the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals should feel that way about their acts, they had not to fear any trouble from the inferior courts or from officers clothed with less power. That very speech gave Judge O'Rear the sympathy of every night rider in Kentucky. It was carried from neighborhood to neighborhood, from county to county, wherever these sons of darkness had an organization. "It was told in Gath and in Ascalon," until every night rider in the State began to sing the praises of Judge O'Rear. At the same time, however, his speech drove from him a greater number of law-and-order men so that he lost more than he gained.

And there is another thing that should be taken into consideration. Night riders, as a rule, are confined to Democratic localities, and they have but little to do in Republican conventions and Republican elections. I do not mean to give offense, but the records show that night riding flourishes only in Democratic strongholds, with but one single exception. That exception is Christian County, but I do not mean any reflection on Christian County. God bless her. She has

comparatively few night riders of her own, but she has suffered grievously at the hands of the lawless from other and Democratic counties. The mob that destroyed her beautiful city came from another county. They travel from one county to another. There are not many of them, although Judge O'Rear thinks there are enough of them to nominate him for Governor. He is mistaken. They can not get into Republican conventions. If all the Republican night riders in Kentucky should attend the convention in Christian County, where he opened his campaign, there would not be enough of them to carry that county for Judge O'Rear, because there are more law and order people in Christian County than there are Republican night riders in the entire State of Kentucky. They are nearly all Democrats, and Judge O'Rear is supposed to be a Republican; but, to read his speech, one might have some doubt.

Yet Hopkinsville is where Judge O'Rear went to open his campaign, and before the ink was dry on his announcement as a candidate he pitched his tent in Dawson Springs—Dawson Springs, where the night riders visited one of the leading hotels about the time of his Frankfort speech, and took therefrom one of the guests of the hotel, dragged him to the river bank, whipped him and made him leave the country, and today, on account of the night riders he is forced to make his home in a distant State. The Judge, while at the Springs, was in daily communication with his friends in that part of the State, and doubtless received many assurances of support—from the Democratic night riders.

He capped the climax by opening his campaign at Hopkinsville, where, during the night-ride troubles a mob, estimated to contain from two hundred to three hundred men, all masked, visited the city under cover of darkness, shooting up the plate glass fronts from one end of the main street to the other, burning tobacco factories, shooting a railroad engineer off his engine, whipping people and committing almost every crime and outrage known to night ridership. I can imagine that if the Judge had paused to listen during his speech he could still have heard the echo of the rattling glass, the tramp of the midnight mob, and could have smelled the smoke that I should think still hangs low over the rich valleys of good old Christian County, from the burning barns, over the destruction of which suits are now pending in the United States Court at Owensboro. I say, the people are wondering why this man should have gone to this place at this time to open his campaign. I will admit that I am at a loss to know, unless it was that he might be in close proximity to the mobs that burned Princeton and Hopkinsville, or have a reunion of the night riders of the State, where he could be present.

But, gentlemen, is that the way to bring capital to your State? The foreign investor, when contemplating coming among us, will ask the question, "Who is your Governor? What stand did he take during your night-ride troubles? Which side was he on?" Judge O'Rear's friends are boasting that he went into my district to open his campaign, and a paper supporting him said, "O'Rear has bearded the lion in his den." There were eight other districts in the State which had no candidates for Governor, and in courtesy he might have gone to any one of these. Not satisfied with invading my district, he has designs on my county, as is evident by the letters he is writing to the precinct committeemen of that county. Since Judge O'Rear made his announcement I have not so much as sent a letter to his district. Courtesy demands certain things of a candidate for the high office of Governor, and no man understands that courtesy better than Judge O'Rear, but ambition has dethroned courtesy, and the temptation was so great that he could not resist it. Judge O'Rear, of course, has the right to conduct his campaign as he sees fit, but when a man comes into my district and throws down the gauntlet, and all because my stand for law and order, for peace and quiet and security and the rights of the citizen, much as I opposed and am opposed to a speaking campaign for the nomination, I accept the gage of battle, and to the best of my ability will defend my cause. The Republicans everywhere say that my stand for law and order was right, but some who are supporting other candidates say that if I should be nominated the night riders would vote against me. Of course they will vote against me, but for every night-ride Republican that I lose I shall get two Democrats, law-and-order Democrats, in his place. I have no fear of the result on that score. Give me the nomination and I will take care of the night riders.

Gentlemen, my stand when I went among the night riders in 1908 and denounced them to their faces at their county seats, with signs of their devilry before my eyes and the threats of their vengeance ringing in my ears—my stand, I say, was right or it was wrong, and I want the Republican party to say which side it will take.

I frankly say to you, if on account of my stand for law and order, the Republican party thinks that I should not be nominated because the night riders are against me, then I protest against the nomination of a candidate by the Republican party because the night riders are for that candidate. If the time should ever come when the night riders control the Republican party or their fear or favor influences its councils, which I hope will never be, I want to say to you, and say it in all earnestness, as much as I love that old party, not alone on account of its splendid past, but on account of its magnificent future that lies before it; as much as I have enjoyed fighting its battles and glorying in its achievements, should it ever surrender to the night riders of Kentucky, I want to say it with all the emphasis of my soul, that the time will come, and come quickly, when those who have shouldered the responsibility will call for the rocks and mountains to fall on them and hide them from the fierce wrath of an outraged people—and fervently I shall say amen to their fate.

# GREAT CROWDS EXPECTED

At The Courier Aviation Meet In Evansville June 9th And 10th.

The greatest crowds ever drawn to Evansville are expected at the Aviation Meet to be held at the Fair grounds in that city Friday and Saturday, June 9th and 10th, under the auspices of the Evansville Courier.

Glenn Curtiss, the famous aviator, is under contract to send two of his most daring birdmen with two of the latest aeroplanes. They will give exhibitions of fancy flying and aerial exploits. The climax of the exhibitions will be a thrilling race between two aeroplanes. Other features will be running races, motorcycle races and automobile races. A brilliant and spectacular program has been arranged.

Railroads, traction lines and steamboats are offering reduced rates for the great event, which will give the people of this section their first glimpse of aerial navigation.

## Woman's Stomach

It Causes Much Misery If Not Kept In Condition.

Many women who would not tolerate anything but a scrupulously clean kitchen continue day in and day out to suffer from unclean stomach, where food ferments, turns sour and becomes putrid.

It is just as easy for a woman to keep her stomach clean, as to keep her kitchen clean; in fact it is much easier, and does not require hours of toil.

One or two Mi-o-na stomach tablets after each meal will in a short time thoroughly clean and renovate the most distressed stomach. They will do more; they will put strength and energy into the walls of the stomach, and cause the juices of digestion to flow freely, so that all food will promptly digest.

Women; keep your stomach clean and free from fermenting food, and you will find that other ailments such as nausea, biliousness, sick headache, nervousness, sleeplessness, constipation and palpitation of the heart will disappear.

Haynes & Taylor and druggist everywhere sell Mi-o-na stomach tablets for only 50 cents a large box. They are guaranteed to cure indigestion or any stomach trouble, or money back. They stop belching of gas and after dinner distress in five minutes. Give them a fair trial; they won't disappoint you. One woman writes:

"I had bothered for eight years with gas, belching and bloating of the stomach. MI-O-NA cured me." M25-J8

## BAKER

We all welcome the month of roses. Dr. Newcom passed through this place one day last week.

Joe and Roy Newcom were in the O'Possum Ridge neighborhood Sunday. Lawrence Lucas was the guest of his uncle, J. S. Newcom, Sunday.

M. A. Wilson, the hustling tie boss, passed through here one day last week.

Ray Brantley and sister, Miss Alma, of Gladstone, attended church at this place Sunday.

The singing at uncle Buck Newcom's was enjoyed by all those present.

Rutledge Cain delivered a nice bunch of hogs last week.

Miss Lova Dempsey attended church at this place Sunday, accompanied by Chester Truitt.

C. C. and W. R. Newcom made a flying trip to Carrsville Sunday.

J. S. Newcom and son, Wilbur, attended church at Blackford Sunday.

Willie Gahagan was the guest of Bonnie Newcom recently.

Joseph Hughes made a flying trip to Fredonia last week. Joseph has a drawing card there.

Curby Walker and Curt O'Neal were in Weston Saturday.

J. B. Hughes is preparing for a large crop of tobacco this year.

## Get The Best

For skin troubles, sores, ulcers, eczema, chaps, black heads, pimples and all eruptions. Use Dr. Bell's Anticrepit Salve and you get the best. We guarantee it. 50 cents a box everywhere.